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Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 61/73, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It contains information from Member States, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on the implementation of the 34 recommendations of the United Nations study.

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 61/73, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session. Recommendation 32 of the United Nations study encouraged the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report along the same lines.

2. Recommendation 31 of the study, inter alia, encouraged Member States to inform the Office for Disarmament Affairs on steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

3. The present report contains information compiled by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the study by Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations. It should be read in conjunction with the 34 recommendations of the United Nations study (A/57/124). Pursuant to United Nations guidelines on limiting documentation, the information contained in the report, as well as additional material, is available on the Disarmament education website, at http://disarmament.un.org/education-new/index.html.

II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

A. Replies received from Member States

Cambodia

[Original: English]
[20 May 2008]

Recommendations 1 and 13

The Royal Government of Cambodia has been committed to disarmament by introducing a number of activities, laws and regulations as follows:

1. The Royal Government of Cambodia has been providing training to technical military staff in order to enable them to safely control and store weapons and ammunition. The training has been conducted by foreign experts.

2. Royal Decree No. NS/RKM/0605/016 dated 1 June 2005 on the promulgation of the law on controlling weapons and ammunition went into force.

3. Weapons for military armed forces have been registered through the computer system and have been securely and technically stored in new warehouses.

4. The Royal Government issued Decision No. 212 SSR dated 10 April 2006 on the establishment of the national committee on weapons and ammunition.

5. The Royal Government of Cambodia has provided public education on weapons and ammunition in collaboration with the Government of Japan and the European Union. With these efforts on disarmament, so far, 212,735 units of arms have been destroyed.

Italy

[Original: English]
[9 May 2008]

Recommendations 1, 13

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs promoted initiatives aimed at fostering international debate and raising public awareness of the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction, in cooperation with research centres and attended by representatives of governmental and international organizations as well as international experts and practitioners as follows:

(a) Operating Aspects of the Joint Project Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Chemical Education and Outreach, with the Bologna Academy of Sciences and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and the Italian Chemical Society, Bologna, 22 September 2006;

(b) The Challenges of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, with the Institute for International Policy Studies, Milan, 12 October 2006;

(c) Third OPCW Workshop to Promote the Universality of the Chemical Weapons Convention among States in the Mediterranean Basin, the Middle East, and Neighbouring Regions, Rome, 25-27 October 2006;

(d) The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 10 Years After, with the Institute for International Policy Studies, Milan, 14 December 2006;

(e) Weapons Threats and International Security: Rebuilding an Unravelled Consensus, with the Century Foundation, New York, 28 February 2007;

(f) The Tenth Anniversary of the Chemical Weapons Convention: Assessment and Perspectives, with the Institute for International Affairs, Rome, 19 April 2007;

(g) The Non-Proliferation Treaty at the Crossroads between International Crises and Future Prospects, with *Archivio Disarmo* and the participation of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Italian Foreign Minister, Rome, 7 June 2007;

(h) Urging Entry into Force: the 2007 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Article XIV Conference, with the Institute for International Policy Studies, Milan, 13 July 2007;

(i) Managing Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in the XXI Century: the Key Role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, with the Landau Network-Volta Centre, Rome, 5 November 2007;

(j) The Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and International Humanitarian Law — Current Challenges, Effective Responses, with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo, 16 November 2007;

(k) The Impact of Science and New Technologies on the Convention on Chemical Disarmament, with the Bologna Academy of Sciences and Rome University "La Sapienza", Rome, 29 November 2007;

(l) The Chemical Weapons Convention between Disarmament and International Humanitarian Law, with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, San Remo, 15 February 2008.

Mauritius

[Original: English]
[17 July 2008]

[Summary] Mauritius has no history of war or civil insurrection and does not hold large stocks of arms and ammunition.

It has not so far initiated any action to implement the recommendations of the United Nations study but believes that the Mauritius police force and the public at large should equally be involved in its implementation.

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[13 June 2008]

Recommendations 1, 6 and 13

The Netherlands is working on a programme with Dutch Universities to grant three scholarships to PhD students pursuing research on non-proliferation. We believe that topical research with policy implications will be of great importance to the field of non-proliferation. The pursuit of knowledge in this field is crucial to strengthening participation in international disarmament forums. The Netherlands is taking this step now because it is important to use the current attention to disarmament in order to give a fresh impetus to the debate on disarmament and non-proliferation. All countries need to work together to move the discussion forward.

Qatar

[Original: English]
[6 May 2008]

Recommendations 1 and 31

1. The State of Qatar created the National Committee for the Prohibition of Weapons by Council of Ministers decision no. 26 (2004). The Committee's mandate includes, as provided for in paragraph 7 of article 4 of the resolution establishing the Committee, the creation and implementation of necessary programmes to raise awareness of the substance of international arms control treaties.

2. The Committee has organized a number of workshops for those in production sites in order to raise awareness of arms control activities.

3. The Committee plans to expand the education programme so that it reaches educational institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations and production sites with which no prior contact has been established.

4. The Committee will contact international and other related organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organisation for the Prohibition of

Chemical Weapons, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the University for Peace and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

5. The Committee disseminates information to the public through good relations with the media, in particular the press, to raise awareness in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[15 July 2008]

Spain greatly appreciates the contents of the report of the Secretary-General concerning recommendations on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124).

As far as Spain is concerned, with regard solely to training through the Ministry of Defence, disarmament and non-proliferation education is generally provided at all levels of instruction (basic and advanced training and advanced defence studies), in the context of curricula relating to strategy, security and defence. The commanding officers of the Armed Forces are thus appropriately knowledgeable about and aware of these issues.

The Ministry of Defence also has extensive responsibility for transmitting these values to the rest of society. Article 31 of Organic Law 5/2005 of 17 November concerning national defence, purposely establishes that the Ministry of Defence will promote the development of the defence culture so that Spanish society can be familiar with and appreciative of its history and identify with it and with the cooperative and effective effort made by the Armed Forces to protect the national interests.

Accordingly, among the guidelines for the development of defence policy at the national level, and with regard to cooperation between the Ministry of Defence and other agencies, National Defence Directive 1/2004 establishes the need to: "Improve the level of culture regarding security and defence in Spanish society. For this purpose, the Government, on the proposal of the Ministry of Defence and in coordination with other government agencies, will publicize the role and necessity of defence, in order to promote greater public involvement and permit the exercise of the right and duty to defend Spain, which the Constitution entrusts to Spaniards."

Disarmament and efforts to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are part of the main thrust of the defence policy that has remained constant over recent decades and are also central elements in Spain's foreign policy. For these reasons, disarmament and non-proliferation issues are part of the above-mentioned security and defence culture.

In connection with this promotion of a general defence culture, it should be noted that Spanish government officials (especially from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Defence, Interior, Industry, Tourism and Trade, and Development) regularly take part in seminars, lectures or post-graduate studies on disarmament and non-proliferation.

The activities of this kind organized by the Ministry of Defence are coordinated and financed, to varying degrees, through the Ministry's own

institutions such as the Spanish Strategic Studies Institute (IEEE) or under collaborative agreements with various universities and public and private institutions pursuing the same goals. The activities go beyond teaching and place great emphasis on research, not forgetting international cooperation.

The main centres providing disarmament and non-proliferation instruction are:

Spanish Strategic Studies Institute (part of the Ministry of Defence)

This Institute is specifically entrusted with promoting the defence culture and therefore organizes and finances several collaborative agreements between the Ministry of Defence and various civil society organizations.

"General Gutiérrez Mellado" Academic Institute

An institution established by agreement between the National University of Distance Learning (UNED) and the Ministry of Defence. It offers various post-graduate programmes (doctorate, master's, university specialist and expert), with flexible and modular arrangements. Disarmament and non-proliferation are included, in general terms, in various courses relating to peace, security and defence. However, there are courses dealing specifically with disarmament and non-proliferation.

Centre for Advanced National Defence Studies (part of the Ministry of Defence)

This is the centre for advanced defence studies. These include the course on the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, taught by several officers from the three military branches, and the curricula cover issues relating to non-proliferation and disarmament.

In addition, a Master's in Security and Defence, also covering these issues, is offered in cooperation with the Complutense University, Madrid.

Verification is a fundamental aspect of disarmament. A system of verification at various stages of command has been set up within the Ministry of Defence. The core of this system is the Spanish Verification Unit, which participates in various training activities connected with arms verification and control.

B. First Committee

Recommendations 1 and 33

4. During the general debate in the First Committee at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, Japan recalled its efforts in the field of education on disarmament and non-proliferation, including the convening of an annual United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, which in 2007 took place in Sapporo, Japan, and its annual invitation to Japan of the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme. Japan encouraged other Member States to implement the recommendations in the United Nations study on education on disarmament and non-proliferation (A/57/124) and to share information in the First Committee on the efforts undertaken in this regard.

C. Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Recommendations 1 and 13

5. In 2007, at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference, Japan submitted a working paper on its efforts in disarmament and non-proliferation education (NPT/CONF.2010/PC.1/WP.3; see www.un.org/NPT2010/documents.html). Japan outlined the launch of "New Initiatives on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education" that included a student debating cup on disarmament and non-proliferation and the use of manga comics and animation to promote understanding of these issues. At the same meeting, Mexico submitted its national report on the steps taken to implement the United Nations study (NPT/CONF.2010/PC.I/6; see www.un.org/NPT2010/documents.html). Among other themes, Mexico underlined the active role it played in promoting the inclusion of the issue of education on disarmament and non-proliferation in the agenda of various international and regional forums, such as the Organization of American States and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

6. In 2008, at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference, Japan submitted a working paper promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It referred, inter alia, to the United Nations Cyberschoolbus website on peace education as a tool for sharing information. (NPT/CONF.2010/PC.II/WP.9; see www.un.org/NPT2010/SecondSession/documents.html)

7. The Chairmen's working papers, factually summarizing the consideration of the issues at the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee (NPT/CONF.2010/PC.I/WP.78, see www.un.org/NPT2010/documents.html and NPT/CONF.2010/PC.II/WP.43, see www.un.org/NPT2010/SecondSession/documents.html) reported that States parties were encouraged to undertake concrete activities to implement the recommendations contained in the 2002 United Nations study and to share information thereon.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international organizations

A. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

Recommendations 2 and 4

8. In 2008, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs co-sponsored the World Federation of United Nations Associations educational programme entitled "Students for a nuclear-weapons-free world", in preparation for the 2010 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference. The winners of the essay competition were honoured at a seminar in Geneva at which the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs delivered a video message on 14 July.

Recommendation 7

9. In May 2007, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa organized a series of lectures on the challenges to disarmament in Africa. Consequently, the Department of Sociology of the University of Lomé included in its programme lectures on conflict prevention. Students also established a network of "peer educators" to communicate messages of peace, security and disarmament.

Recommendation 14

10. In December 2006, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa established a "Youth forum for peace and disarmament in Africa", for researchers and students from secondary, university and post-university levels, which has become part of the Centre's activities.

11. In July 2007, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa organized a one-day retreat in Togo for young political leaders to identify the means by which they could promote a culture of peace, conflict prevention and disarmament. In October 2007, the participants at the retreat created a new non-governmental organization called "Young Political Leaders' Observatory for Non-Violence and Peace in Togo".

12. Additional information, including on capacity-building activities undertaken by the Office for Disarmament Affairs in the areas of small arms and light weapons and weapons of mass destruction and by the Committee established by Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) are available in separate reports that will be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session (reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, the consolidated report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on small arms and the report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)).

Recommendation 17

13. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and a consortium of civil society partners led by Transparencia launched a national journalism contest inviting journalists to cover the peacebuilding messages of the National Day Festivities on 28 July 2007 in Peru.

14. On 18 July 2007, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa organized a retreat for journalists from public and private media agencies in Togo focusing on the role of the media in fostering conflict prevention, disarmament and arms control.

Recommendation 19

15. The Office for Disarmament Affairs continued to organize the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, on which a separate report is being submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session (A/63/129).

Recommendation 21

16. In 2007, the United Nations, in association with the Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, published "Nobel Voices for Disarmament 1901-2001", a documentary audio book on compact disc, narrated by the United Nations Messenger of Peace, Michael Douglas. This audio documentary highlights the disarmament movement of the twentieth century through interviews conducted especially for this project, as well as archival recordings of many of the Nobel Peace Prize laureates whose work in disarmament was pivotal. Efforts are under way in the Office for Disarmament Affairs to make the compact disc available on the United Nations Cyberschoolbus website, with expanded content and an interactive format.

Recommendation 23

17. From 6 to 8 October 2007, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) co-sponsored in Lima the second International Seminar on Peace and Development Education organized by the Institute to Promote Quality Education. The Seminar brought together community leaders and educators from across the region. During this seminar, the Centre's Bupaz cartoon character was brought to life as an adult-size Disney-type character and interacted with the children who were invited to take part in the event. The Bupaz character had appeared for the first time in May 2007 on the cover of a music digital video disc of Paraguayan children singing for peace.

Recommendation 24

18. In New York and Geneva, the Office for Disarmament Affairs trained more than 65 graduate and undergraduate students, who participated in various university-related internship programmes. Since August 2007, the Regional Centre has established an internship programme that trained eight interns from universities and colleges in Africa, Europe and the Americas.

Recommendation 25

19. In August 2007, the Office for Disarmament Affairs launched the website "Disarmament Education, Resources for Learning" featuring disarmament education material from the United Nations, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including a section for use in the classroom by teachers or students (see http://disarmament.un.org/education-new/index.html).

Recommendation 26

20. In August 2006, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and "A nous la planète", a local non-governmental organization engaging children in promoting a culture of peace in Africa, jointly launched a programme entitled "Promoting human security: the role of youth" to sensitize the public through the organization of television programmes on themes related to peace, security and disarmament in Africa. To date, three television programmes were telecast on "Children and armed conflicts in Africa", "Women and armed conflicts in Africa", and "The principles of the culture of peace and non-violence".

21. On the margins of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly in 2007, on the First Committee, three films were shown for delegates, members of missions, United Nations staff, non-governmental organizations and journalists.

22. On 15 October 2007, the Office for Disarmament Affairs sponsored, with HBO Documentary Films, a screening of *White Light, Black Rain: the Destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki*. Mr. Steven Okazaki, the director of the film, and Mrs. Shigeko Sasamori, a survivor of the attack (known as *hibakusha*) were present and made remarks. Additionally, Mrs. Sasamori participated in a live video chat with teachers and schoolchildren under the auspices of the United Nations Cyberschoolbus.

23. On 22 October, a screening was held of *The Final Frontier: Explorers or Warriors?*, addressing the issue of weapons in space. The event was sponsored by the Global Security Institute, the Secure World Foundation and the Office for Disarmament Affairs. Mr. Steven Sotor and Mr. Trace Gaynor, the two 15-year-old directors of the film, were present and took questions from the audience, which included the Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Swedish representative who coordinated the activity of the Conference on Disarmament on the issue of preventing an arms race in outer space.

24. On 25 October, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Permanent Mission of Japan, the NGO Committee on Disarmament, and Mushi Production sponsored a screening of the animated film *Nagasaki 1945 — Angelus Bell*, directed by Mr. Seiji Arihara, depicting the experiences of a young doctor during the bombing of Nagasaki as he and his patients begin to awaken to the new type of destruction that atomic radiation represented. The director attended the screening, which also benefited from the financial support of the Japan Foundation.

Recommendation 29

25. From 8 to 10 August 2007, the Office for Disarmament Affairs joined the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Public Information, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in sponsoring an educational symposium in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Institute on Peace Education.

26. On 15 October 2007, the Office for Disarmament Affairs together with the Department of Public Information and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, organized a meeting of the Inter-Agency Group on disarmament and non-proliferation education on the margins of the First Committee at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

27. At the same meeting, the Office for Disarmament Affairs launched with the Department of Public Information the educational website on the United Nations Cyberschoolbus (see paras. 29-32).

Recommendation 30

28. The Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research continued to brief the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on a biennial basis on education and training work.

B. Department of Public Information

Recommendations 2, 18 and 25

29. On 15 and 26 October 2007, the Department of Public Information and the Office for Disarmament Affairs launched an educational disarmament and non-proliferation website on the United Nations Cyberschoolbus site, in support of the recommendations made by the 2002 United Nations study, which called for increased disarmament and non-proliferation online content (see http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/dnp/).

30. The website provides teachers and students from late middle school to early college with lesson plans and activities for the classroom. In conjunction with the launch of the website, a live video chat was conducted with a survivor of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

31. The Office for Disarmament Affairs and Department of Public Information are currently expanding the disarmament and non-proliferation site with additional interactive capacities and activities, with a view to emphasizing the youth perspective. The Office for Disarmament Affairs and Department of Public Information are working, inter alia, (a) to maintain and expand the Ask an Hibakusha activity; (b) to develop several new lesson plans; (c) to develop a toolkit for students to include suggestions on how to set up clubs, sponsor debates, or undertake other forms of community action; and (d) to make lessons available on video for download by teachers.

32. In order to advertise the website on disarmament and non-proliferation education (http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/dnp/) within the Cyberschoolbus portal, the Office for Disarmament Affairs together with Department of Public Information published in May 2008 a standard sized (5" x 7") post card for distribution to the general public.

C. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Recommendations 3, 4 and 21

33. Since 2006, UNIDIR has prioritized the implementation of recommendations 4 and 21 of the 2002 study (increased dissemination of education materials and utilization of new communication technologies). In this regard, increasing numbers of presentations at UNIDIR events are available for download or audio streaming from the UNIDIR website. Of particular interest, the Institute recently held a seminar on disarmament and non-proliferation education during the 2008 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Preparatory Committee, which featured the testimony of two *hibakusha*, as well as disarmament and non-proliferation educators. The presentations made at the seminar are available from the UNIDIR website (www.unidir.org/education_en).

34. The Institute has also expanded distribution of its materials through online social networking sites, podcasts and blogs. For example, the blog "Disarmament Insight" (www.disarmamentinsight.blogspot.com) is an element of the UNIDIR project "Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: Making Multilateral Negotiations Work". It offers accessible analysis on disarmament and human security issues,

focusing on new research, current events and future trends. The site also includes podcasts of various Disarmament as Humanitarian Action events.

35. In addition, UNIDIR has been focusing on increasing the number of materials available in French and has prioritized, subject to the availability of funds, translation of key studies. Recent French editions include *International Assistance for Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects: Case Study of East Africa,* and *Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building* (both available electronically). The UNIDIR quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, now in its ninth year, continues to be published in its entirety in French and English.

36. Many of UNIDIR education-related activities that were described in the Secretary-General's reports A/59/178 and A/61/169 continue and are not repeated here. More detailed information about specific aspects of UNIDIR education activities, are available in the UNIDIR annual report transmitted to the General Assembly or on the website at www.unidir.org.

D. Preparatory Committee for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Recommendations 2, 3, 4, 13 and 21

37. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization education activities have focused increasingly on the electronic dissemination of information to targeted audiences with the public website as the focal point and e-mail alerts as a key means of distribution. In June 2008, an electronic newsletter was launched, which presents targeted audiences with brief information on issues of interest and directs them to the complete stories.

38. In addition, the new and revamped website will in the future feature a youth area designed to interest the younger generation in test-ban-related issues. This section will contain material for teachers to use in classes on relevant subject matters.

39. The CTBTO information and education strategy has also been reshaped by putting more focus on the promotion of the Treaty and the work of the CTBTO to specially targeted audiences.

40. The CTBTO also places new emphasis on active cooperation with NGOs and think tanks, for example, on the upcoming integrated field exercise to test the onsite inspection regime, to take place in Kazakhstan in September 2008. Specialist writers of disarmament NGOs have been invited to ensure special international coverage.

41. The database of media and NGOs as well as of scientific and academic institutions was expanded and targeted to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty through awareness-raising.

42. Outreach has also been conducted through various international cooperation activities with emphasis on those States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Training and education programmes have been carried out to raise awareness of the Treaty obligations for Member States, as well as of the benefits of the civil and scientific uses of the Treaty's verification technologies.

43. The e-learning project is a major effort towards capacity-building in Member States to enable them to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the Treaty. The e-learning facility will provide interactive training and self-study on a wide range of verification-related topics. First and foremost e-learning is addressed to all those that lend their expertise and assistance to the Treaty verification effort, i.e., station operators and national data centre staff in signatory States.

44. The CTBTO has increased the participation of students with a background in political affairs with emphasis on disarmament issues in advocacy work by hiring interns. This has helped in getting a fresh and youth-oriented look at public information material.

45. In 2006, the CTBTO in cooperation with the Government of Austria for the first time held a scientific symposium entitled "CTBT: Synergies with Science, 1996-2006 and Beyond" to increase interaction between the global scientific community and the CTBTO.

46. The success of this increased interaction with the global scientific community is shown by a new initiative that has already attracted worldwide interest. The International Scientific Studies Project was launched in February 2008 with the participation of over 100 scientists from 33 countries. The International Scientific Studies Project will evaluate the capabilities and the level of readiness of the Treaty verification system through independent studies and assessments conducted by scientific institutions worldwide. Findings will be presented at an international scientific conference in June 2009, in Vienna.

47. The CTBTO has also increased the number of briefings and presentations. Participants at such briefings have included not only representatives from States, media and NGOs, but also university students as well as secondary/high school students. The CTBTO has briefed the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme participants every year in Vienna.

48. A documentary film entitled: "CTBT: For a Safe and Secure World" has been produced by the CTBTO. The CTBTO also designed an exhibition depicting how the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty verification regime works, that has already been displayed at various non-proliferation and disarmament seminars and workshops in Vienna, Geneva and Washington.

49. Certain printed information materials such as the objective and activities leaflet, which gives an at-a-glance overview of the Treaty and its verification regime, were produced in the six United Nations official languages. A range of various information materials covering different aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime were produced for use in different outreach and educational activities. *CTBTO Spectrum*, the CTBTO print publication, continues to be distributed in print and electronically to a wide variety of targeted audiences worldwide, including scientific and academic institutions.

E. International Atomic Energy Agency

Recommendations 2, 3, 5 and 22

50. The IAEA has an ongoing policy and practice of promoting nuclear non-proliferation education both directly and indirectly. The IAEA Director General regularly gives speeches around the world at universities, associations, think tanks and other venues on nuclear-energy-related issues. IAEA staff also regularly make presentations at international scholarly conferences and other meetings worldwide, including numerous interviews with print and electronic media. In addition, the IAEA conducts numerous briefings for parliamentary, government, think-tank and other groups visiting its offices. The IAEA hosts periodic seminars for invited representatives of NGOs and it conducts educational seminars for diplomats and journalists with a view to enhancing their understanding of IAEA activities.

51. Outreach efforts are also conducted in conjunction with the implementation of IAEA General Conference resolutions on strengthening global cooperation in the areas of nuclear education and training aimed at preserving knowledge in the nuclear area, sustaining nuclear infrastructures and fostering science, technology and engineering for enhancing nuclear safety and security.

52. IAEA publications include a quarterly journal, informative brochures, thematic reports, articles and opinion pieces written by the Director General and other IAEA staff. Overall, 177 publications and newsletters were issued (in print and electronic formats) in 2007, many of which relate to nuclear non-proliferation and verification. More information is available on the website at www.iaea.org, which in 2007 received on average of more than 12 million visits per month. In the same year, some 11,300 visitors consulted selections from the 1.2 million documents, technical reports, standards, conference proceedings, journals and books available at the IAEA Library in Vienna. The IAEA has also produced, in all United Nations languages, a number of videos illustrating its activities, including those carried out in the field of nuclear verification.

53. The IAEA provides opportunities for internships in many areas of work to persons studying towards a university degree or who have recently received a degree. In 2008, two interns were part of the IAEA delegation to the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

F. International Committee of the Red Cross

Recommendations 2, 5 and 26

54. The promotion and development of international humanitarian law are core activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and a large part of its work involves preventing or mitigating the harm caused by weapons used in armed conflicts. These efforts are relevant, and often complementary, to work carried out in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation education.

55. Since 2006, the ICRC has developed a number of documents seeking to promote or develop new norms of international humanitarian law in the field of arms, among them, the "Exploring Humanitarian Law Virtual Campus" (2007), providing teachers at the secondary level with programme-related news,

information, teaching aids and distance-learning tools. More information is available at www.icrc.org.

G. Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Recommendations 2, 3 and 4

56. The OPCW produces several regular print publications for stakeholders and the general public. The quarterly journal *Chemical Disarmament* offers updates and perspectives on implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention globally. Three regional booklets on OPCW activities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean are updated on a yearly basis. Also, information on chemical disarmament and non-proliferation is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian on the OPCW website.

57. The OPCW website is being significantly upgraded for relaunch in August 2008 with a view to increasing the quantity of information materials in the six official languages of OPCW.

Recommendation 8

58. In 2007, the thematic focus of the annual global meeting of OPCW National Authorities was the sensitization of parliamentarians about the need for early adoption of national legislation for the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the importance of parliamentary oversight for national implementation. OPCW organized a regional meeting for parliamentarians of States parties in Latin America and the Caribbean in July 2007 in Bogota and one in Buenos Aires in July 2008. National awareness workshops have been held for parliamentarians in Liberia, Peru and Uganda.

Recommendation 13

59. The OPCW organized specialized workshops for customs officials involved with the transfer of chemicals under the Chemical Weapons Convention. These workshops provided information on best practices and an opportunity to discuss related issues among the participants themselves and with the OPCW Technical Secretariat. Regional workshops were held in Croatia for Member States in eastern Europe, and in Viet Nam and Zambia for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Southern African Development Community member States, respectively. National workshops have been held in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Yemen.

60. The OPCW provided skills development training for analytical chemists from Member States with economies that are either developing or in transition. The training enables participants to acquire further experience and practical knowledge in the analysis of chemicals related to the Chemical Weapons Convention. During the past two years, OPCW organized nine such training sessions that benefited over 120 participants.

61. In addition, the OPCW supports the exchange of scientific and technical information of relevance to the CWC and the peaceful applications of chemistry. In recent years, the OPCW has facilitated the participation of scientists and technical personnel in conferences and seminars, and funded small-scale research projects and

fellowships for chemical scientists and engineers from research institutions, laboratories and recognized universities.

Recommendation 19

62. To strengthen competence and technical capabilities for the analysis of chemicals related to the Chemical Weapons Convention, OPCW has provided modern analytical instrumentation and on-the-job training to five publicly funded chemical laboratories in developing countries. On-site training was also provided to another six laboratories to enable establishment of an adequate quality assurance system for analysing chemicals related to the Convention.

Recommendation 20

63. The OPCW Secretariat maintains a reference library with a full-text database that includes more than 7,000 titles relating principally to chemical disarmament and non-proliferation. The library provides services to OPCW staff members, and is also accessible to academics, researchers, NGOs and visitors on advance request.

Recommendation 24

64. The OPCW hosts an average of more than 20 undergraduate and graduate-level student interns each year, in a wide variety of areas as part of their degree requirements. It also has a student work training programme that offers shorter-term non-degree assignments to 10 to 15 students per year, usually during the holiday period.

65. In addition, OPCW manages an external internship programme that places participants in host chemical industries for on-the-job training in activities relevant to the Chemical Weapons Convention, which allows them to gain practical experience with the functions of an international treaty organization.

Recommendation 26

66. A public service announcement concerning the Chemical Weapons Convention was made available for broadcast to global and regional television networks and for use on the Internet. The Organisation also maintains stock video of its disarmament and non-proliferation activities for producing video news releases, B-rolls and other audiovisual products, and which is available on request to documentary filmmakers.

H. Organization of American States

Recommendation 5

67. On 15 November 2007, the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security met to discuss disarmament and non-proliferation education and invited the Chairman of the Expert Group, Mr. Marín Bosch, as well as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to make a presentation on the subject (more information is available at http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/SPANISH/HIST_07/CP19169T04.doc).

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

A. Asociación de Lucha para el Desarme Civil

Recommendations 4 and 22

68. In May 2008 the first international forum "Des-Armando Uruguay-Armas de fuego, protección o riesgo?" took place in Uruguay, organized by the Asociación de Lucha para el Desarme Civil and the Instituto de Estudios Legales y Sociales del Uruguay, under the auspices of the Office of the Chairperson of the Chamber of Representatives and the International Action Network on Small Arms and with the support of the Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation.

B. Antennes de paix

Recommendations 12 and 22

69. In 2007, Antennes de paix held a series of conferences on the need for a comprehensive arms trade treaty (at the Oratory of St. Joseph on Mont Royal, on the occasion of the Quebec Social Forum, and at the annual Youth Assembly of Amnesty International's Quebec section). A session on arms control was also offered at the Ahunsic College in Montreal on 13 March 2008.

C. Ban All Nukes generation

Recommendations 22 and 23

70. In May 2007, about 25 young people represented Ban All Nukes generation at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference, where they gave a speech at the plenary meeting. BANg also sent a youth delegation of 80 participants to the second Session of the Preparatory Committee.

71. In June 2007, BANg made available the multilingual DVD *Genie in a Bottle — Unleashed*, with the short film of the same title, made by two 13-year-old boys from the United States of America, on the story of the nuclear genie, the Manhattan Project and Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

72. In March 2008, BANg and the German educational project "Nuclear Weapons Policy: Learn — Experience — Participate" published an educational poster "Nuclear Weapons in Europe" for use in schools and at workshops in English and German.

D. Bonn International Center for Conversion

Recommendations 4, 17 and 22

73. Since 2006, Bonn International Center for Conversion has delivered targeted capacity-building courses on small arms control and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for the Government of Southern Sudan and members of its civil society. More information is available at www.bicc.de/sudan.

74. In July 2006, Bonn International Center for Conversion co-founded and co-chaired the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Training Group aimed at delivering courses for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration practitioners, planners, trainers and policymakers on training material and resources developed according to the United Nations Integrated DDR Standards www.iddrtg.org.

75. Bonn International Center for Conversion has also developed, in cooperation with the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, and with the support of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, a training manual (forthcoming) on small arms and light weapons control in West Africa. This publication was validated at a small arms control expert workshop in Accra in April 2007 that brought together a number of government and civil society experts from the subregion (see www.bicc.de for an update).

E. Disarmament and Security Centre

Recommendations 4 and 10

76. Over the past six years, the Disarmament and Security Centre has worked closely with the Christchurch City Council (New Zealand) to develop peace and disarmament education initiatives, which are available at www.ccc.govt.nz/Christchurch/PeaceCity.

77. To celebrate the twentieth anniversary of New Zealand's nuclear-free legislation and the twenty-fifth anniversary of Christchurch becoming the nation's first nuclear-free city, the Disarmament and Security Centre organized a Nuclear-Free New Zealand exhibition at the Canterbury Museum from May to August 2007. On the same occasion, the Disarmament and Security Centre also produced a CD/DVD, *Nuclear Free Nation*, for use in schools and community groups, with a set of classroom/discussion activities to complement the package, which are available on the Disarmament and Security Centre website www.disarmsecure.org. The DVD features a timeline of New Zealand's nuclear-free history with interviews with prominent nuclear-free campaigners and photos of peace movement activities.

78. The Disarmament and Security Centre sent copies of the CD/DVD of the film *Nuclear Reaction*, depicting how New Zealand became nuclear free, and of the film *Tau Te Mauri: Breath of Peace*, that featured eight New Zealand peace campaigners, to every New Zealand high school and university. A teacher's guide showing how *Breath of Peace* could be used in the existing curriculum was included and is available at www.disarmsecure.org/publications/papers/index.html.

79. In August 2007, "Newspapers in Education" issued an eight-page handout for schools entitled "Zoned In: Increase the Peace" that outlined New Zealand's anti-

nuclear history and promoted the role of the United Nations and the work of the Disarmament and Security Centre.

F. Escola de Cultura de Pau

Recommendations 4 and 23

80. Since 2006, the Escola de Cultura de Pau has made available on its website and regularly updates a database of peace education resources, including role simulation exercises, for use in the classroom. Information is available at www.escolapau.org/castellano/programas/dinamicas09.htm.

81. The Escola also offers a certificate in "Culture of Peace" for postgraduate students, classes on "Culture of peace and conflict management" and "Peace education" for undergraduate students, and collaborates with master's programmes in other educational institutions.

G. Illinois Wesleyan University

Recommendations 4 and 23

82. On 25 June 2007, Illinois Wesleyan University in the United States of America opened a one-week workshop for educators on the legacy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The workshop provided educational resources and planning guides for nuclear and peace issues at the college/university level. More information is available at http://titan.iwu.edu/~physics/Hiroshima.html.

H. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Recommendations 4 and 23

83. During the period under consideration, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons produced short brochures, a mini-magazine, and a booklet entitled *Learn Abolition*, which consists of 17 activities for primary and secondary school students — from folding paper cranes in honour of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to holding a mock United Nations debate. The Campaign website is also an education resource that provides up-to-date information in an interactive way. More information is available at www.icanw.org/.

I. International Network of Engineers and Scientists against Proliferation

Recommendations 22 and 23

84. During the second Preparatory Committee meeting for the 2010 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Conference, a simulated negotiation on a nuclear weapons convention was organized by BANg and the International Network of Engineers and Scientists against Proliferation with support from Technische Universität Darmstadt and several other organizations. While BANg initiated the project, the International Network of Engineers and Scientists against

Proliferation and the Interdisciplinary Working Group Science, Technology and Security of Technische Universität Darmstadt provided organizational and scientific support and the required expertise to operate within the United Nations system. The Centre for Interdisciplinary Study Programs of Technische Universität Darmstadt developed a didactical and methodological concept for the simulation. In addition, a concept to introduce students to the topic — both in a study course at Darmstadt University and during the field trip in Geneva — was prepared. The Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, Pressehütte Mutlangen, Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research of the University of Hamburg, and the International School of Geneva, where the actual simulation took place, cooperated in the project. More information is available at www.inesap.org/prepcom08/RADAR_2008-05-15_STD-18.mp3.

J. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Recommendations 2, 4 and 23

85. Since 2001 the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War has been educating about the health dimension of firearms violence through conferences, publications, medical training, campaign materials, the media, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War website, list-serves and other communication vehicles, as well as with personal visits to policymakers and government officials. It also encouraged the use of violence prevention curricula in medical and public health schools, including the WHO TEACH-VIP module (more information is available at who.int/violence_injury_prevention/capacitybuilding/teach_vip/en/index.html).

86. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War international media, awareness and collaborative activities include being an active contributor to international health organizations, including acting in a consultative status to the World Health Organization (WHO), participating in related groups, such as the WHO Violence Prevention Alliance, and in collaboration with key organizations such as Small Arms Survey. Its activist physicians and medical students keep the issue in the minds of the public and policymakers via media interviews.

K. James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies

Recommendations 2, 21 and 22

87. The James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies continued to update its tutorials to reflect changes in the non-proliferation environment. More information is available at http://www.nti.org/h_learnmore/h3_tutorial.html or http://cns.miis.edu/cns/edu/learn.htm.

88. The James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies has also developed a variety of disarmament and non-proliferation databases, including nuclear disarmament, highly enriched uranium reduction and elimination, and submarine proliferation. More information is available at www.nti.org/e_research/e7_databases.html.

Recommendation 3

89. The James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies continues to work on translating publications into Russian and Chinese, including online publications produced for the Nuclear Threat Initiative. English-Japanese non-proliferation and disarmament terminology are also posted on the Nuclear Threat Initiative website.

Recommendation 4

90. All James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies online publications, as well as audio and visual files of selected James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies seminars and events, are accessible through the web and links to them are sent through the e-mail.

Recommendation 6

91. The core educational programme of the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies remains the Certificate in Non-Proliferation Studies, awarded by the Graduate School of International Policy Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. To date, more than 300 students have received the Certificate.

92. The Critical Issues Forum, which is the high school outreach and exchange programme of the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies, brings United States high schools together with schools in "closed nuclear cities" of the Russian Federation to study non-proliferation and international security issues. More information is available at www.criticalissuesforum.org/.

Recommendations 7 and 13

93. In keeping with its long-standing practice, the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies organized three diplomatic workshops on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the past two years in order to provide an informal forum for national delegations to discuss issues regarding the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. More information is available at http://cns.miis.edu/research/npt/index.htm.

94. Established in 1991, the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies Visiting Fellows programme is designed to assist young and mid-career professionals to develop the skills necessary to have a positive impact on arms control and non-proliferation policy in their countries. Originally targeted at specialists from the former Soviet Union and then China, the programme trained over 150 visiting fellows from the Russian Federation and the newly independent States and over 50 specialists from China. Trainees from other countries (Republic of Korea, Sweden, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, and others) also occasionally participate in the programme, which is offered three times a year. In 2006-2008, the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies hosted approximately 30 visiting fellows.

95. The English Language and Non-Proliferation Programme is an eight-week intensive English as a second language programme for senior bio-scientists and chemical scientists in the Russian Federation and other newly independent States. The James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies hosted over 30 English Language and Non-Proliferation fellows in 2006-2008.

Recommendations 19 and 24

96. The James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies continues to offer part-time graduate research assistantships as well as full or partial tuition scholarships to students pursuing the Non-Proliferation Certificate. In addition, since 1997, the James Martin Center for Non-proliferation Studies has continued to offer an on-the-job training summer programme for undergraduate students in non-proliferation studies.

Recommendation 23

97. As part of the Certificate in Non-Proliferation Studies, students continued to participate in a semester-long simulation of international or bilateral arms control treaty negotiations.

L. Philippine Action Network on Small Arms

Recommendations 8 and 12

98. Since 2006, the Center for Peace Education, one of the organizations under the Philippine Action Network on Small Arms, has offered a module, "Challenging the War System", in all its Peace Education workshops. Among others, teachers, priests, nuns, seminarians, volunteers from the Philippine National Red Cross, students, government employees who work for the peace process in the country, and educators from South-East Asia participated in these workshops.

99. On 8 June 2008, the Philippine Action Network on Small Arms encouraged priests from different parts of the country to read a message on gun violence and the need for gun control in their homilies.

M. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Recommendations 4 and 23

100. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation posted a number of educational materials on its website, including a video entitled *Nuclear Weapons and the Human Future*, a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation and questions for discussion. More information is available at www.wagingpeace.org/nuc_weapons_human_future.php.

N. Reaching Critical Will

Recommendation 4

101. Reaching Critical Will, a project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, continued to provide information on disarmament through its website, which includes an online resource page about disarmament and non-proliferation education. More information is available at www.reachingcriticalwill.org.

O. Réseau d'action sur les armes légères en Afrique de l'Ouest

Section of Burkina Faso

Recommendation 4

102. Within the context of the week of action against gun violence, Réseau d'action sur les armes légères en Afrique de l'Ouest Burkina Faso was engaged in awareness-raising activities, including for civil society members.

P. Umut Foundation

Recommendation 17

103. In 2007, the Umut Foundation started training sessions entitled "Personal Disarmament and Violence News" for local media representatives. The third of such training sessions was held on 13 May 2008 at Anadolu University in Turkey.

V. Conclusions

104. **The 34 recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education are aimed at Governments, United Nations and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society organizations, encouraging all actors to recognize the important contribution that such education and training can make to a well-informed citizenry and thus a more secure world. For the two-year review of the implementation of the recommendations, it was encouraging to receive a large quantity of information necessitating summarized versions for the present report. As mentioned above, further information can be found on the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs website.**

105. **It was also encouraging that several Governments have used the framework of the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to promote education and training activities in the nuclear non-proliferation field. As in previous reports, it is of note that most initiatives recorded in the present report have been carried out by civil society organizations, which remain the creative and driving force behind the pursuit of such education.**

106. **In order to take advantage of the gathering momentum towards a renewed global interest in the possibilities offered by a world free of nuclear weapons, much work still remains to be done. Some of the most effective past and current efforts involve partnerships among Governments, international, regional and civil society organizations. They can serve as a model for future activities. The United Nations will continue to seek opportunities to promote and participate in such collaborative work.**